

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 20, 1883.James Jackson, Chief Justice; Martin J. Crawford,
and Samuel Hall, Associate Justices. Reported
for the Court by J. B. Thompson,
Supreme Court Reporter.Williams, relator, vs. Clarke, judge. Application
for mandamus nisi, from Terrell.
Practice in supreme court.

Jackson, C. J.—There is here a bill of exceptions
signed by the judge and handed to counsel
for plaintiff in error on the same day,
and the latter failed to serve it or obtain an
acknowledgment of service for nine days,
and it then reached the hands of the plaintiff
in error, but too late to perfect service within
ten days from the date of the certificate, such
facts unexplained give no right to the plaintiff
in error to have a second bill of exceptions
signed, instead of the first, which
had not been filed, and so give further time
for service. Laches of counsel in perfecting
service confers no right upon his client to have
a second bill of exceptions. Code 44, 238.

(a) The law allows but ten days for service
of a bill of exceptions, and no difference
exists on account of the fact that some of the
defendants in error reside in other counties
than that of the venue of the suit. Non-resi-
dence of parties and absence
of counsel from home are provided for by
allowing service on the party by leaving a copy
at his house. No excuse is made for not so
serving in this case. Code 44, 239.

2. This court will always reluctantly issue
a mandamus nisi to the judge of the superior
court, requiring him to show cause why he
should not sign and certify a second bill of
exceptions in the case and on the same points
as the first. It will never do so unless dis-
crepancy be shown in respect to the first, and
the case is one requiring by reason of providen-
tial intervention or some other reason
equally strong.

Mandamus nisi refused.

W. A. Hawkins, for relator.

No appearance contra.

Haynie vs. Watson. Claim from Hart. New

trial.

Jackson, C. J.—There was no error in
granting a new trial in this case. 65 Ga. 177;
61 Id. 436; 40 Id. 423, 428.

Judgment affirmed.

A. G. McCarty, by brief, for plaintiff in

error.

J. H. Skelton; Worley & Carlton, by J. H.

Lumpkin, for defendant.

Kneeland vs. Connolly. Rule from Fulton.

Off-ers. Police. Criminal law.

Jackson, C. J.—We know of no law by which
the chief of police of the city of Atlanta
can be removed from office by the superior
court.

2. A house or room where gaming is carried

on, or suspected on common knowledge to be

carried on, may be broken open to

arrest the keeper and seize

the tools of his trade, with legal authority

and a warrant for the seizure of the keeper of

the unlawful house or room carries with it

the power of legal authority to seize the im-

plements of his crime.

(a) Therefore, where the chief of police of

the city of Atlanta, under a warrant from

the mayor, to arrest the keeper of a gaming

house, forcibly entered the room where such

gaming was commonly known to be carried

on, and besides seizing the tools of his trade,

warranted the seizure of the implements of

his crime, and the seizure of the implements

found there, which he held first under verbal

order and afterwards under written warrant

from the mayor, to be used as evidence be-
fore the grand jury, such action furnishes no

ground for a writ.

(b) Besides, it appears that possession was

subsequently restored to the owner in this

case.

Judgment affirmed.

Van Epps, Calhoun & King, for plaintiff in

error.

B. H. Hill, solicitor general; B. F. Carter,

for defendant.

Hendrix & McBurney vs. Mason. Certiorari

from Fulton. Justice courts. Bonds.

Amendment.

Jackson, C. J.—The giving of a bond is a
condition precedent to the grant of a certiorari
(leaving out cases in forma pauperis); but
where on an application for certiorari from a
justice court a proper bond was given to the
justice and accepted by him, the fact that the
signatures were attested by a mere commercial
notary instead of by the magistrate, will not
require the dismissal of the certiorari. Code
3564, 4035; 4035, 423; 50 Ga. 423, 424.

2. The constitutional provision allowing an

appeal to a jury in the justice court under

such regulations as should be prescribed by

law, did not prevent the legislature from pre-

scribing regulations. This was done by the act
of 1878. Under that act a right of appeal to a
jury in a justice court exists in all cases tried
therein; in cases involving more than fifty dollars,
the state and federal courts of Bartow county
exist in all cases tried therein. Code 4417, a,
4157; acts 1878, p. 153, 4.

(a) The statements in 65 Ga. 536, 536 ap-

parently conflicting with these views were over-

ruled; to correct this seeming discrepancy,
the act of 1882, doubts, was passed.

3. Where an appeal was entered in good

faith, but the bond was irregularly executed,
it could be amended, no harm being done
thereby to the opposite party. Code, 3565;
65 Ga. 677 and cit.

Judgment affirmed.

Spears & Simmons, for plaintiffs in error.

Mynatt & Howell, for defendant.

Palmer et al. vs. Simpson. Money rule, from

Wilkes. Honored. Practice in superior

court. Constitutional law. Equity. Ven-

dicator and purchaser. Licens.

Jackson, C. J.—Where a homestead is set
apart subject to a debt for purchase money
specified as being held by certain creditors,
the applicant could claim nothing as against
such debt, either principal or interest, by vir-

tue of such homestead.

2. After a homestead had been thus set

apart, if the wife subsequently applied for
a supplementary homestead on the same prop-erty, as being the property of her husband,
her husband, she would be estopped by his
admissions made in judicio, and could obtain
no greater exemption from such claim than
could her husband. Her husband applied for
a supplementary homestead on the same prop-erty, as being the property of her husband,
she would be estopped by his admissions made
in judicio, and could obtain no greater exemp-

tion from such claim than could her husband.

3. Where a creditor seeks to enforce an equi-

table cause of action on the common law side
of the court, claiming a specific lien on cer-

tain property and seeking to have a judg-

ment or decree set aside on the ground that
such property, the mode of procedure is as
in equity so far as verdicts and decrees are
concerned, and such case will not fall within
the constitutional provision requiring the
jury to render judgment in detail without a
jury on an unconditional contract in writ-

ing. Nor would a decree subjecting such prop-

erty to a lien be founded on a verdict. 58
Ga. 477; 477, 478.

(a) This decree was signed and entered by

the court itself, and differs from the case in
60 Ga. 475.

4. Where one who sold a third interest in

land and gave bond for title, therefor, en-

dorsed the purchase money note to a third

party, making in such endorsement that he
thereby assigned the note and also all his in-terest and rights to secure the same by virtue
of the bond, the holder of such note could
not pursue the statutory remedy by filing a
lien, because there was no title in him. He
might pursue the vendor to make a deed, and
then pursue his statutory remedy, but he was
not bound to do so. He could go at once into
equity and subject the land—the debtor hav-ing acquired the other two-thirds interest and
holding the entire title. Code 3564; 56 Ga. 165.

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INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, fair weather, winds shifting to south and west, and stationary and light rise in temperature and north portions, lower, followed by rising, barometer.

ALBANY is developing a trade in artesian water. It is sent principally to local option counties, and is in great demand.

With Carey in Ireland and Reidell in the United States the true inwardness of things ought to be revealed. But the Irishman can beat the American on this stretch.

DALTON is now one of the cities in which it is hard to get "something" when suffering from a bad cold. The city council has resolved to grant no more licenses for the sale of liquor.

REV. C. A. EVANS paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of the ex-mayor of Augusta by going to that city to conduct the funeral services. Mr. Allen was a man of rare worth and fine quality.

The farmers of Georgia are assembled in Macon today. They demonstrated their ability to create a sensation, but all passed off well in the end. General Browne was handsomely complimented by the result.

The tap of the drum will soon again be a familiar sound to Atlanta ears, for, thanks to the persistence of General Sherman and the watchfulness of Mr. Blount, we are to have the blue coats quartered among us permanently.

The senate tariff bill is now in the hands of the house. It can only be passed in that body by the operation of gag law, as it is physically impossible to discuss it in the time remaining to congress. Nothing is too revolutionary for a republican majority, however.

The president has nominated to be civil service commissioners Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; Mr. John M. Gregory, of Illinois; and Mr. Leroy D. Thomas, of Ohio. Mr. Eaton, it is supposed, will at once institute a vigorous inquiry into the qualifications of the present officials.

The reply of Mr. Hammond to Mr. Chace of Rhode Island as to how protection affects our farmers was marked in the Congressional Record by having Mr. H.'s detailed table printed as Mr. Chace's. The whole point was that Mr. Chace had wholly misled his hearers by suppressing the details. A careful reader has not failed to discover that the extended detailed table was Mr. Hammond's.

The need of a president pro tem begins to be felt in republican circles. The question is not however a very pressing one, as the senate will probably be convened in extra session to consider the Mexican reciprocity treaty. Until a new president pro tem is elected after the fourth of March, Mr. Arthur should keep free of malaria and other complaints that are said to prevail in Washington.

The bill to relieve the United States supreme court by establishing intermediate courts of appeal, has probably no chance of passage, although it is semi-officially stated that the president would appoint democrats to fill nine of the eighteen judgeships which the bill creates. The democrats, it is to be presumed, will prefer to wait a couple of years, and secure the appointment of the entire eighteen from their own ranks.

No less than 3,472 new books were published in this unhappy country last year. As compared with the previous year, fiction gained at the expense of theology and the juveniles. The works of fiction numbered 667; theology and religion, 376; juveniles, 278; education and language, 221; medical science, 188; descriptive and travels, 183; biography, 184; poetry and the drama, 182; literary history and miscellany, 155; history, 118, and social and political science, 112.

The republican leaders will have their hands full to perfect the appropriation bills before congress expires. Only two of them are laws—the military academy and agricultural bills. The sundry civil bill has just been reported to the house, and the deficiency, the river and harbor and the pension bills have not been reported at all. The other bills are pending in one house or the other. The Indian and the consular and diplomatic bills are before conference committees. The session is nearly exhausted, and every hour that is left of it could profitably be devoted to the regular appropriation bills.

THE LIBRARY AND THE LADIES. The election of a lady as assistant librarian of the Young Men's Library, was greeted yesterday by the emphatic resignation of the chief librarian.

All the same, we believe that the library has made a step forward. It is now proposed, we understand, to elect a lady to take the chief librarian's place made vacant yesterday. We don't see why this would not be a good idea. At least one-half of the patrons of the library are ladies—it is, in great part, the work of the ladies that has built the library—and there is nothing incompatible in a lady librarian. We believe it will be a good step, and we hope to see the board take it.

SOME FRESH FACTS.

Congressman Blanchard of Louisiana, in a short speech on the infamous proposition to increase the price of cotton ties 150 per cent, for the benefit of one or two Pennsylvania manufacturers, called attention to some im-

portant facts that are new to the discussion. He showed that while the duty on cotton is paid every year, one season being the life of a tie, the duty upon other articles of iron and steel manufacture is paid only once during a period of years. The duty upon steel rails, for instance, is paid only once in ten years, that period being the life of a steel rail. Thus, in ten years, ten duties, equal to 350 per cent, at the present ad valorem rate of 35 per cent, will be paid upon a cotton tie, while a steel rail will have paid only one duty amounting to about seventy-five per cent.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, 42,351,058 pounds of cotton ties were imported for consumption, paying the government more than a quarter of a million of dollars revenue, the duty being thirty-five per cent ad valorem. The specific duty of 1.4 cents per pound is prohibitory, as shown by the small amount of revenue collected from hoop iron.

Whether any tariff bill is passed by congress or not, the republican majority has shown its desire to burden the southern cotton growers, white and colored, with a piece of sectional jobbery, and the record is sufficient.

A CONTEMPORARY'S MISTAKE.

Quite recently, the Albany News and Advertiser, which has been training its fancy by galloping up and down the vast watermelon patches of south Georgia, seized upon two modest sequi-centennial paragraphs which appeared in these columns and endeavored to give them a sphenetic twist. One of these paragraphs was to the effect that Savannah was an old lady before Atlanta was born. The other set forth the probability that some time or other in the dim future Atlanta would have a centennial of her own.

The trained fancy of the Albany News and Advertiser immediately saw in these innocent paragraphs some occult evidence of spleen. Placing them in juxtaposition, it proceeded to call the attention of the Morning News to the envious attack upon Savannah.

The News, we regret to say, received the humorous interpretation of its Albany contemporary in all seriousness, and gravely reproduced the paragraphs and comments thereon. We venture to say, however, that the city readers of our Savannah contemporary will fail to find any evidence of spleen or envy in the paragraphs which it quotes.

If there is anybody in and around Atlanta who fails to take an honest and hearty pride in the prosperity and growth of Savannah, we have yet to hear of him, and if there is any spirit of envy in this quarter it has thus far failed to develop itself. So far as the sequi-centennial is concerned, the interest that Atlanta took in the affair justified The Constitution in giving as full and as complete a report of the exercises as appeared in the Savannah papers. The News should not allow the playful humor of its Albany contemporary to lead it into traps and pitfalls.

FARM PRODUCTION.

The census is a remorseless but unerring manner shows why in one section the farmers live comfortably and are as a class prosperous, and why elsewhere the reverse is the general condition. The following table, showing what the average farmer produces, tells the whole story:

In New England.....	\$342
In the Middle States.....	454
In the Western States.....	383
In the South.....	185

The matter of economy does not enter into this little table. It is really a matter of energy, skill, and perhaps we should add of home markets. In the most favored section of our country—the section of clear skies and of soil that can be made as productive as any the sun ever shone on—in that section the average farmer produces in a year only \$185, while in bleak sterile New England his colleague produces nearly twice as much! The farmers of New England and in the middle states do not occupy new lands; they work in no virgin soil so to speak; their lands have been in use as a rule much longer than the land in Georgia or even in Virginia, and yet these lands are not exhausted. On the contrary, they become each year more productive. This is farming. It is not scalping.

It must, however, be said in favor of our farmers, that they have not the advantage of home markets, as have the farmers of the northeastern states. These home markets are the result of a heavy population and plenty of factories. Manufacturing towns supply customers for the smaller farm products—for garden vegetables and small fruits and butter and chickens and eggs and honey, and many similar articles which considerably swell the income of a northern farmer. Such markets will soon be found, we hope, in the south, and when they are the southern farmer will have no excuse of lagging behind the northern farmer in production. He should, in fact, greatly outdo him, for he works under a happier sky in a kinder soil.

THE TARIFF MUDDLE.

When Mr. Kelley formally turned his tariff bill adrift, he expressed a weak hope that out of the senate bill "might come a revised tariff law." This is the old game of eleven-thousand-legislation at the hands of a conference committee. The protectionists will not permit the senate bill to pass as it stands, but they intend to work into it all their demands in a conference committee, and then to push it through both houses.

The bill to reduce internal taxation, which the house refused on Monday to pass under a suspension of the rules, is the old proposition to repeal all taxes on capital and deposits of banks; the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts and orders; the tax on matches, perfumery and medicinal preparations; to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco to 8 cents a pound, on cigars to \$3 a thousand, and on cigarettes to \$1.75 a thousand. It is claimed that these changes would reduce the revenue from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The republicans were wholly demagogical in this effort to pass a bill to reduce taxation. A part of them supported it because they would be very glad to strengthen the need of a large revenue through the custom houses, and all of them wanted to be able to go before the country with a paper record in favor of tax reduction. They will now claim that they tried to cut down internal taxation, and that they would have reduced the tariff but for the obstructive tactics of the opposition. The truth is, they have at no time submitted

a just and adequate measure to reduce taxation. They have tried to satisfy the protectionists and make a record—a double act that creates disgust among all intelligent men.

A two-thirds vote was necessary on Monday to pass Mr. Kelley's new bill, and this could not be had. The vote was 162 to 97. Messrs. Clements and Spear voted to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Messrs. Blount, Buchanan, Cook, Hammond, Reese and Turner voted against the bill. Mr. Black was absent. Mr. Randall voted with Mr. Kelley, but Mr. Carlisle did not. The affirmative vote consisted almost wholly of republicans and protection democrats—that is, democrats from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. This vote demonstrates that the protectionists are not strong enough in the house to pass a bill out of order, and it probably determines the fate of all tariff legislation at this session.

It has become an epidemic. Colonel Sproule met Judge Sprle yesterday: "Good morning, Judge." "How are you, Colonel?" "Judge, I would like to see you on a little business." "In a moment, Colonel. I am just going around the corner to start a new daily newspaper. I will be back in a moment."

The Georgia blue-stem collar should be planted now and transplanted in May. Thus matured, it forms the finest winter "sail" to be found on our globe. The Georgia punkin yan and the Georgia blue stem collar have never had any poetry written about them, but this is because poets are despicable.

THERE is about to be a revival of Cooper's novels. This is a good sign. It shows that the public desire something more substantial than the feminine drippings from the minds of the men who are now attempting to supply the country with fiction.

The prospect is that circumstances will prevent Statesman Torrey from leading the republican party to victory next year. Therefore the probability is that the republican party will not be led to victory next year.

People from the north say they have no respect for this constitution. These phenomena are quite common in the south, and they go to show that we possess the nicest slice of the best country in the world.

The fact that women's hair has been found in the heart of trees is occasioning a good deal of astonishment in scientific circles. We await the theory with undisguised impatience.

Our congressmen ought to swell with pride. Every one of them has had an opportunity to thump the tariff on one side or the other, and some of them on both sides.

The statesman who has been writing anonymous essays to The Constitution on the condition of the country, is silent. Can it be that he has been compelled to jump the town?

The whisky bill having failed, perhaps the authors of John Barleycorn will turn in and pay their taxes. The people need the money right straight along.

The woodcut amateurs of New York are playing havoc with the illustrated daily papers of the west. The first series of cuts are now appearing for the second time.

The West End hyena is preparing to make his influence felt in various directions. He is evidently anxious for an opportunity to break up a moonlight picnic.

THERE is a new invasion of the south going on. This time it is an army of artists and writers. We welcome them all to our sweet sunny southland. No sweet potato expert beds out his yams before the first series of "Major" ever have the nerve to reprint the story of the "Mullin Master."

It is said that when congress holds night sessions the saloon keepers are compelled to put on an extra force.

A HAPPY REVIVAL. Messrs. Small & Williams have determined, though it is not yet announced, to print in the Georgia Major, their new and capital paper, "Georgia Scenes." They will take one sketch each week, commencing with next Saturday, and run them until the entire book is exhausted.

This is a most happy revival. Judge Longstreet's sketches are luminous and full of questions of humor. The older generation will be glad to read a new acquaintance with "Ransy Sniffles," "Bill Stallins," and the rest of that delightful crowd, and the younger generation can hardly meet more entertaining fellows. They are well-nigh forgotten amid the rush and hurry of this busy age, but will be greeted with enthusiasm as they are passed under parade by the "Georgia Major." But by the way, can the "Major" ever have the nerve to reprint the story of the "Mullin Master?"

POLITICAL PEN POINTS.

GOVERNOR BUTLER will fast on the fifth of April. He exercises will do likewise on the first. JOHN KELLY has pushed his son out into the lecture field, to discuss "The Early Irish." John is a good native American, but has hopes of winning over the Irish vote.

EX-SENATOR CAMERON goes west in a few days in order to catch the first whiff of western politics. Pennsylvania is not large enough to hold Paulson and Cameron.

COLONEL GEORGE KENT, a brother of ex-governor Kent, for whom "Major" went hell bent, is holding position in the treasury department at Washington in spite of his eighty-seven years.

The prohibitionists of Iowa are actively organizing for the next campaign, much to the chagrin of the republicans, who do not wish being treated "dry so," as the well known Dennis Hammond used to say.

EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, is suggested by some of his former friends for the governorship of Rhode Island. If he could be thus resurrected, the late John B. Howe, of LaGrange, Ind., has left \$50,000 to objects of charity.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, the future king of England, will finish his education in Germany next summer.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL, at the time of his death, was collecting material for a history of the Connecticut Charter Oak.

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON and daughter are in Richmond.

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CHARLES TUPPER and Charles H. Tupper,

father and son, are members of the present Canadian house of commons.

MR. GEORGE B. ENGLISH, a retired New York merchant, died Thursday. He had made six trips across the Atlantic.

HOUSTON's old chum, William Lewis, died the other day in Dallas, Texas, so poor that he was buried in a pauper's grave.

MARSHAL B. ZANE is about to publish a work on the Franco-Prussian war, chiefly with a view to defend his conduct at Metz.

GENERAL P. T. MOORE died at his residence in Richmond yesterday, aged 62. He was a native of Galway, Ireland, but came to America when young.

MRS. IZANTIA LELAND CHAMBERLAIN, of Brooklyn, has given \$50,000 to Leland university, a Baptist institute of New Orleans for the education of colored men and women.

The coronation of King Kalakaua took place yesterday in Honolulu. About 7,000 persons witnessed the ceremony, which passed off without interruption or disturbance.

GENERAL FRANCIS WALKER, who recently resumed control of the census office, is down with a spell of sickness. The census is evidently too big a pill for the experimental gentleman.

LOUISE MICHELIS says there has been a remarkable and steady decrease in the influence of the priests on women since the Franco-German war. She herself is a fair sample of this tendency.

The Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, will deliver a memorial oration next Thursday before the pupils and patrons of Charlotte hall, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and a salute of one hundred and fifty-one guns will be fired.

General Sherman, formerly of Grant's cabinet, and one of two others, took hands with him. One replied "General, we have him here." The other replied "General, we have him here." The third replied "General, we have him here." The fourth replied "General, we have him here." The fifth replied "General, we have him here." The sixth replied "General, we have him here." The seventh replied "General, we have him here." The eighth replied "General, we have him here." The ninth replied "General, we have him here." The tenth replied "General, we have him here." The eleventh replied "General, we have him here." The twelfth replied "General, we have him here." The thirteenth replied "General, we have him here." The fourteenth replied "General, we have him here." The fifteenth replied "General, we have him here." The sixteenth replied "General, we have him here." The seventeenth replied "General, we have him here." The eighteenth replied "General, we have him here." The nineteenth replied "General, we have him here." The twentieth replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-first replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-second replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-third replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The twenty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The thirtieth replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-first replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-second replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-third replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The thirty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The fortieth replied "General, we have him here." The forty-first replied "General, we have him here." The forty-second replied "General, we have him here." The forty-third replied "General, we have him here." The forty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The forty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The forty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The forty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The forty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The forty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The fiftieth replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-first replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-second replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-third replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The fifty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The sixtieth replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-first replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-second replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-third replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The sixty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The seventieth replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-first replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-second replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-third replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The seventy-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The eightieth replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-first replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-second replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-third replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The eighty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The ninetieth replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-first replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-second replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-third replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The ninety-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundredth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and tenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eleventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twelfth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fourteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and sixteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventeenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and nineteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twentieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirtieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fortieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and forty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fiftieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifty-second replied "General, we have him here." 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The hundred and sixty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and sixty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventy-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eightieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighty-second replied "General, we have him here." 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The hundred and third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and tenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eleventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twelfth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fourteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and fifteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and sixteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and seventeenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and eighteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and nineteenth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twentieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-fifth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-sixth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-seventh replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-eighth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and twenty-ninth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirtieth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-first replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-second replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-third replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-fourth replied "General, we have him here." The hundred and thirty-fifth replied "General

8 PER CENT BONDS

8 PER CENT BONDS OF THE STATE OF
Georgia mature April 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. For
each \$1,000 bond of any of the above class I will pay

\$1,040.

Parties holding will please communicate with me,
HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

OFFICE,

No. 10 East Alabama St.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE,

INSURE AGAINST FIRE!

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . \$26,000,000.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INS. CO.,

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . \$11,000,000.

The best attention given all applicants. No. 10

East Alabama street.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, AGENT.

BANK

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, G.

CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

STOCK FUND, 42,000.00

STOCK-HOLDERS (with unnumbered

shares) worth over a million dollars) INDIV-

IDUALLY LIABLE.

Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always

at reasonable rates.

W. W. GOLDMITH & CO.,

BULK

meats, hams, etc. For current cash

prices we refer you to the Provision Markets in

this paper.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, February 20, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

BID. ASKED.

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Atlanta, February 20—The market remains
steady with trade manifesting some im-

provement. Unavailable goods \$2.50; low grades
\$2.50; medium \$2.50; extra medium \$2.50;

fine 11 and 12-inch \$2.50; extra fine and last-
ing \$2.50; small \$2.50; natural lead \$2.50;

Calumet \$1.15; Cook's extra fine \$2.50; Cook's
extra fine \$2.50; Lucy Hinton \$2.50; Lucy

Lawson \$2.50; Shell
\$2.50; fine-cut pails \$2.50; Smoking Tobacco

Blackwell's Durham, assorted \$2.50; packages
\$2.50; Lillard's in jars \$2.50; packages

\$2.50; W. W. W. \$2.50; Railroad Mills in
jars \$2.50; Mrs. Miller's \$2.50.

ATLANTA, February 20—Leather—The market
quoting to move freely; we quote good damaged

leather, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Flour—Active; Georgia
23.50; 24.50; 25.50; 26.50; 27.50; 28.50; 29.50; 30.50; 31.50; 32.50; 33.50; 34.50; 35.50; 36.50; 37.50; 38.50; 39.50; 40.50; 41.50; 42.50; 43.50; 44.50; 45.50; 46.50; 47.50; 48.50; 49.50; 50.50; 51.50; 52.50; 53.50; 54.50; 55.50; 56.50; 57.50; 58.50; 59.50; 60.50; 61.50; 62.50; 63.50; 64.50; 65.50; 66.50; 67.50; 68.50; 69.50; 70.50; 71.50; 72.50; 73.50; 74.50; 75.50; 76.50; 77.50; 78.50; 79.50; 80.50; 81.50; 82.50; 83.50; 84.50; 85.50; 86.50; 87.50; 88.50; 89.50; 90.50; 91.50; 92.50; 93.50; 94.50; 95.50; 96.50; 97.50; 98.50; 99.50; 100.50.

ATLANTA, February 20—Hay—Timothy and clover
\$1.10.

ATLANTA, February 20—Tallow—56¢; demand
fair.

ATLANTA, February 20—Coffee—Steady at quotations
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Sugar—Steady at quotations
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Wool—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Hides—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Lard—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Butter—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Eggs—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Poultry—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Grain—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Cotton—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Wool—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Hides—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Lard—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Butter—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Eggs—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Poultry—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ATLANTA, February 20—Grain—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71

